

controversies with other European powers in regard to matters arising out of treaties they jointly or severally made or in regard to disputes arising out of the treaties.

Foreseeing Entanglement.

"It is not conceivable that we can in any way interfere with the disputes without involving ourselves therein. In a word, the action taken will inevitably involve us in 'participation in matters of distinctly European concern.' This is exactly what the President states we will not do, and yet unless we do that very thing we will do nothing. Indeed, the invitation of the Allies was in these words: 'I am authorized, with the concurrence of all the powers here represented, to express to the United States our feeling that the settlement of international difficulties in which the world is still involved would be materially assisted by the cooperation of the United States.'

"We are asked to cooperate in the settlement of these difficulties. We accept the invitation to take part in the settlement of the international difficulties. How can we assist in the settlement of international difficulties without we take part in the settlement? That is to say, we embroil and involve ourselves in all of the European difficulties.

"There is but one plain course of duty for the United States if the mandate of the American people, delivered at the last election, is obeyed, and that is to get out of European difficulties and controversies of every kind and to keep out and bring our American soldiers home. We are wondering whether we are to enter the League of Nations by the back door."

ALLIES STRENGTHENED BY AMERICAN ACTION

Diplomats Say It Removes Misunderstandings.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Acceptance by the United States of the invitation to have representation on the council's dealing with world economic settlements is regarded by some diplomats here as strengthening the hand of the Allies in their dealings with Germany. They also look upon it as having cleared away much of any doubt that may have existed as to the attitude of the United States.

President Harding in his message to Premier Lloyd George, these diplomats say, made it clear that the Administration, while retaining its determination to abstain from participation in purely European affairs, proposes that the United States lend its counsel and aid in effecting the economic agreement out of the common victory over the former Central Powers.

The presence of American representatives on the Supreme Council, the confidence of Ambassadors and the Reparations Commission, they believe, will facilitate the settlements, and at the same time, aid in clearing away any misunderstandings which have arisen between the United States and the Allies with regard to some of the settlements, such as mandates.

As these diplomats view it, the situation is clearer than it has been at any time since the Senate failed to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. The allied governments are known to have taken the position that an attitude of extreme aloofness by the United States would give encouragement to Germany in resisting the demands made upon her. They also are understood to have held that the mere refusal of the United States to sign the German counter proposals on reparations did not quite meet the situation that had arisen.

BELGIAN CAVALRY IS READY FOR ADVANCE

Occupies Strategic Points Along Rhine.

By the Associated Press.

WESSEL, Prussia, May 8.—Belgian cavalry has occupied strategic points east and west of the Rhine near Wesel, Rheims and Düsseldorf, in readiness for an advance with the extreme left wing of the army which may possibly occupy the Ruhr region of Germany.

French troops since last night have occupied various points east of Kattin-gen and Andernach. Their advanced outposts are now within twenty kilometers of Essen.

The movement of Belgian troops eastward continues, with effective reinforcements of Saturday.

THIRTY ARRESTS MAKE VIENNA SMOKERS GLAD

Government Employees Had Caused Tobacco Famine.

VIENNA, May 8.—Smokers, who for some time have been short of tobacco, are rejoicing to-day over the arrest of thirty persons who are charged with irregularities in connection with the tobacco monopoly.

It is said that several thousand employees of the Government took their pay in tobacco instead of money, and sold the tobacco to a band of profiteers at enormous prices. The loss to the Government is estimated at several hundred million crowns.



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That there is always danger that the personal note in business courtesy may be lost in merely mechanical efficiency. Two generations ago when Owens & Company started in business they knew most of their customers. They were ambitious to sell only the best coal they could buy, and to furnish personal service and courtesy with the

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BIG BATTLES NEAR IN UPPER SILESIA

Poles Receiving Heavy Streams of Volunteers and Have Artillery.

CZECHS MAY GIVE AID

Food Supply Running Low and May Prove Decisive Factor in Situation.

MINES HEAVILY GUARDED

Germans Say Warsaw Is Aware That Regulars Are Helping Insurgent Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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BEUTHEN, Upper Silesia, May 8.—Heavy engagements are expected to take place in two or three days as a result of the Polish uprising.

The Poles are receiving a heavy stream of volunteers and now are equipped with artillery, though to what extent cannot yet be judged. The likelihood of intervention by the Czech-Slovaks is being discussed, and such a turn in affairs might provide a way out for both the Germans and Allies.

The food situation is a constant menace, though on taking stock of supplies the Germans find they have stores in most centres sufficient to last two weeks. A few of the larger towns, however, will exhaust their stores in four days.

THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent discussed the plans of Michael Korfanty, Polish insurgent leader, for provisioning the district and paying the wages of the miners, with leading Germans, who declared that the idea of the insurgent districts was to take over the coal fields either from Poland or Czechoslovakia could not be imported and distributed in time to prevent a famine. The mine owners also say that Korfanty's estimate that there was enough cash in the Silesian banks to pay 50 per cent. of the pay rolls due May 15 was incorrect. Only 19 per cent. of the money necessary is on hand, they said.

Bond Plan Discouraged.

The issuance of bonds contravened by the Mine Owners' Association, suggested by Korfanty as another means of paying the miners, also is impossible, they say, because there are not enough managers who could obtain the authorization from the owners quickly enough. And even if they could, the currency estimate that there was enough cash in the Silesian banks to pay 50 per cent. of the pay rolls due May 15 was incorrect. Only 19 per cent. of the money necessary is on hand, they said.

The German mine owners also deny any negotiations with Korfanty or that they had themselves planned the destruction of the mines which the rebel leader says moved him to take charge of the uprising. The Germans themselves fear that the mines will be destroyed before the insurgents can be driven out. They say that even without the intention of the Polish leaders this is likely to happen. The electric power by which the pumps are kept in operation comes from two generating plants near Beuthen, and their coal supply now has run low. If these power plants close down the mines will suffer millions of dollars' worth of damage.

Miners Must Have Pay.

Food riots thus far have been of minor importance, and orders are being enforced for the control, shipment and sale of food. But unless the miners get their pay and food next week there will be untold suffering and disorders.

The mines now are being guarded by the workmen's council, in which the Poles have a majority. These ordered operation to commence yesterday in the Koenigin Luise and in the Koenigin mines. Operation also was resumed in the plant of the German Nitrogen Company under the orders of the Polish committee, but it had to be suspended following a raid by insurgent Poles.

The miners give evidence of wishing to go back to work under pressure from their wives, who are opposing the prospects of starvation, particularly as strike benefits are not being paid.

There is still a prospect of obtaining

23 COMMUNISTS WOUNDED IN ATTACKS ON JOAN FETE

Much Disorder in Paris and Other Places in Celebrating Lifting of Siege of Orleans—Deputy Mayor Heads One Communist Parade.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 8.—There was considerable disorder to-day in Paris and in other places during the celebration of the anniversary of the lifting of the Siege of Orleans by Joan of Arc in 1429.

Fourteen policemen and twenty-three Communists were wounded, and many arrests were made when Communists tried to enter the gates of Paris in protest against the celebration. There was hand to hand fighting between the demonstrators and mounted guards who barred the way of the Communists. The disorder continued for several hours, during which time there was considerable shooting and hurling of missiles from the walls of the fortifications.

Disturbances also took place at Breteuil, St. Etienne and Limoges. In the latter city Deputy Mayor Tetteville led a red flag parade of several thousand persons. The Government's efforts to arrange celebrations met with opposition everywhere. A number of cities refused to stand the expense, while at other places

objections were made to the event on political and religious grounds.

At St. Etienne disorder began during services in the church. Revolver shots were exchanged, but there were no casualties. In the outskirts of Paris at a Communist street meeting shouts of "Down with war!" were heard frequently.

In various cathedrals throughout the country services were held to inaugurate the three day celebration. At Orleans, where the anniversary has been observed for hundreds of years, the ceremony of delivering Joan of Arc's war banner to the Bishop of Orleans was held.

The streets of Paris, Orleans and other cities were decorated with French flags and Joan of Arc's colors, white and blue. French military and marine forces rendered honors at all the celebrations, and members of the Cabinet and Government officials delivered addresses.

At Cherbourg the American cruiser Chatham and the torpedo boat destroyers Sands and Williamson took part in a naval display and fired salutes.

Itiated by Korfanty, with the object of joining the industrial section of Upper Silesia to Poland.

The Cabinet has issued a statement to the effect that while the Ministry thoroughly understood the patriotic motive which led to the spontaneous outbreak throughout the mining districts, the Government again disapproved of the insurrection and considered the movement a vain attempt to attain the desired end under present circumstances.

The Government, according to diplomatic circles, is contemplating framing an appeal to the Silesians to drop their arms and return to work and permit the allied authorities to settle the dispute, without further interference, in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles.

One of the problems of Poland is compelled to face the repeated efforts of Poles to go to the assistance of the insurgents. Despatches received to-day report that 20,000 armed workmen from the Dombrowska-Sosnowice mining district in east Silesia have attempted to cross the frontier to assist the insurgents, but all were turned back by the Polish authorities.

Despite the efforts of the Government to soothe public opinion while the fighting continues, demonstrations are being held daily in Warsaw by the Labor party, consisting of street parades and speeches, urging the continuance of the struggle for deliverance from German rule of the Polish workmen of Upper Silesia and pledging to fight until the end.

Repeated demonstrations have occurred before the British and Italian legations. There is a noticeable increase in the press and public speeches of the feeling against Italian interference between the insurgents and the Germans.

RECEIVER FOR NATION, VIRTUAL AUSTRIAN PLAN

Tobacco Monopoly, Customs, Mortgages, as Guarantees.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, May 8.—The text of the Government's reply to the financial commission of the League of Nations regarding the plan for the rehabilitation of Austria, shows that the tobacco monopoly and certain customs will be added to land mortgages as a guarantee for credits. The Government insists that food credits and the establishment of a bank of issue are necessary before the internal sources of revenue can be opened.

The big German party in a manifesto regards the proposed plan as only temporary, declaring that "the equilibrium of Austria's economic situation can be effected only by union with a larger economic field, under which Germany alone can come into the question."

The plan for the rehabilitation of Austria amounts to a virtual receivership of the nation by the finance section of the provisional economic and financial committee of the League of Nations, according to details given out last night by the League of Nations news bureau.

SWITCHMEN CONVENE.

TOLEDO, May 8.—Several hundred members of the Switchmen's Union of North America were here to-night for the triennial convention of the organization which begins to-morrow in Labor Temple, to last two weeks. All the principal railroad centres in the United States and Canada are represented.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, May 6 (delayed).—In the face of increasing clashes between the insurgents and Germans in Upper Silesia the Polish Government has decided upon a vigorous plan of action in an attempt to settle the insurrection in-

GERMAN-BOLSHEVIK TRADE PACT SIGNED

Preliminary Agreement to Be Effective Until Treaty Is Completed.

BERLIN, May 8.—Germany has concluded a preliminary trade agreement with Soviet Russia, and the convention became effective on May 6, according to the official text, which has been made public here. The text shows the pact will continue to be operative until a commercial treaty is completed, and provision has been made that either party may terminate the agreement by giving three months' notice.

The convention states that it is to be a binding basis for the resumption of trade relations and to be interpreted in the spirit of a mutual desire to promote prosperous and economic relations between the two countries. It authorizes Germany and Russia to exchange commercial delegations, consisting of a chief and seven principal assistants, all of whom will enjoy diplomatic prerogatives and will have the full consular powers necessary to legalize contracts and facilitate business. Merchant ships of both countries are to enjoy the customary privileges relative to territorial waters, and radio, telegraph and postal communications will be fully resumed.

The commercial delegations are to be placed not to carry on propaganda unfavorable to their respective governments, and both countries assume responsibility for the acts of their representatives.

Anton Schellermann signed for the Bolshevik Government, and Gustav Behrendt and Baron von Maltzen for Germany.

3,042 WORKMEN FROM U. S. RAID PETROGRAD

In Future Will Be Formed in Productive Groups.

By the Associated Press.

RUSSIA, May 8.—According to a despatch received here from Petrograd twenty-four hundred American workmen and immigrants, totaling 3,042 men, arrived in Petrograd from December, 1920, to April 1 last, and during the first part of April 2,000 additional persons arrived. Most of the immigrants remain in Petrograd. The others have been sent into the provinces.

It is announced that in the future immigrants must be organized into "productive" groups prior to sailing for Russia, so they may be distributed among various localities after their arrival.

Although the volume of trade did not reach the large proportions predicted from Moscow for the first month of open navigation from the Baltic ports, imports of foreign goods into Soviet Russia through Estonian and Latvian ports in the month of April is estimated to have approximated 35,000 tons, the largest amount of goods to enter Russia in any month since the blockade was lifted.

An officially informed Estonian source estimates that to date 400,000,000 gold rubles from Russia have been sent abroad from Revel upon which the Estonian Government has taken a transit tax of 3,000,000 rubles.

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